

## Protection Cluster and Somalia Protection Monitoring System

### Advocacy Priorities – June 2021

Objective	Protection Risk	Advocacy Goal	Advocacy Messages	Advocacy Action Points
<p><b>Objective 1</b> People of concern benefit from full and non-discriminatory access to quality essential services and enjoyment of their rights, with particular attention to the most vulnerable.</p>	<b>Access to Justice</b>	<p>1) Government of Somalia to facilitate access to justice for all communities living in Somalia, including IDPs, women and persons with minority clan affiliations.</p>	<p>1) Access to justice is a basic human right as well as an indispensable means to combat poverty, prevent and resolve conflicts.</p> <p>2) Informal and traditional mechanisms of justice are often more accessible to poor and disadvantaged people and may have the potential to provide speedy, affordable, and meaningful remedies to the poor and disadvantaged. But they are not always effective and do not necessarily result in justice.</p>	<p>1) Advocate with the Ministry of Justice to evolve traditional systems serving justice to have full respect of international human rights standards, such as gender equality, non-discrimination for reasons of age or social status, respect for life and due process guarantees for criminal defendants.</p> <p>2) Advocate with the government for mobile courts to increase the coverage of mobile courts in hard-to-reach areas.</p> <p>3) Increase community awareness on local laws and policies as well as the purpose and services offered by the Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) Centers.</p>
<p><b>Objective 1</b> To strengthen protection for people of concern, including prevention and mitigation of rights' violations.</p> <p><b>Objective 2</b> People of concern benefit from full and non-discriminatory access to quality essential services and enjoyment of their rights, with particular attention to the most vulnerable.</p>	<b>Gender-Based Violence</b>	<p>1) Increase awareness about occurrences of GBV in Somalia</p> <p>2) Enhance GBV prevention and response mechanisms</p> <p>3) Survivors of GBV have access to life-saving information on assistance, quality services in health, psychosocial and legal support.</p> <p>4) Referral mechanisms for GBV survivors are strengthened.</p>	<p>1) GBV, and particularly sexual violence, is a gross violation of physical integrity and has a devastating impact on the lives of victims, their families, and communities.</p> <p>2) Lack of information about existing support mechanisms, absence of safe shelters, lack of access to justice and stigma lead to low number of GBV survivors reporting abuse and seeking assistance, which in turn contributes to the culture of impunity.</p> <p>3) Lack of livelihoods opportunities and extreme poverty in the areas along the contact line push the most vulnerable people, especially women and girls, to resort to survival sex as a coping mechanism. Economic vulnerability also puts them at risk of human trafficking for labour or sexual exploitation.</p> <p>4) Measures aimed at prevention of sexual violence must be developed and put in place.</p>	<p>1) Advocate on local level in the areas with high number of IDPs, as well as communities along the contact line, for the need to establish shelters for GBV survivors and develop local referral mechanisms for intersectoral response to GBV.</p> <p>2) Advocate for introduction of changes into the Criminal Code to align it with international standards and practice and to ensure accountability for sexual violence.</p> <p>3) Women to be prioritized for capacity development and livelihoods projects.</p> <p>4) Safe spaces to be established for women and girls.</p>
<p><b>Objective 2</b> People of concern benefit from full and non-discriminatory access to quality essential services and enjoyment of their rights, with particular attention to the most vulnerable.</p>	<b>Psychosocial Distress</b>	<p>IDPs and affected population in need of assistance have timely access to MHPSS services</p>	<p>1) Experience of loss, pain, disruption, and violence increases vulnerability of developing mental health and psychosocial problems.</p> <p>2) Armed conflict and displacement lead to psychological and social stress on an individual, family, community level.</p> <p>3) Addressing the needs in mental health and psychosocial support increases the resilience of conflict affected population.</p>	<p>1) Raise awareness of service providers about PSS needs of IDPs and the conflict-affected Populations.</p> <p>2) Capacity building of relevant state agencies on Mental Health and Psychosocial Support, including the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Women, Human Rights and Development, as well as relevant social and health care staff.</p>
<p><b>Objective 3</b> Improve social cohesion and the resilience of conflict-affected people; support people of concern in identifying durable solutions.</p>	<b>Lack of social cohesion and peaceful coexistence in areas of displacement</b>	<p>1) IDPs are treated equally by the state authorities and enjoy access to services and entitlements on the same grounds as non-displaced citizens of Somalia.</p> <p>2) IDPs to have access to durable solutions</p>	<p>1) IDPs must have access to social services, entitlements, and livelihoods opportunities on an equal basis with other citizens of Somalia.</p> <p>2) IDPs are citizens of Somalia and the fact that an individual was displaced calls for types of assistance to address protection risks associated with displacement.</p>	<p>1) Strengthen cooperation with development actors working on social cohesion.</p> <p>2) Provide technical guidance for development actors on mainstreaming protection in their activities.</p>

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<p><b>Objective 1</b> People of concern benefit from full and non-discriminatory access to quality essential services and enjoyment of their rights, with particular attention to the most vulnerable.</p>	<p><b>Housing, Land and Property Rights</b></p>	<p>Affected population has free and unhindered access to their property. When such access is not possible, affected population has access to adequate compensation.</p>	<p>1) Forced evictions result in disastrous consequences for the people evicted, as for the broader community, which experiences a lack of stability, economic upheaval, and widespread indignities as a result.</p> <p>2) Forced evictions in Somalia leave tens of thousands of households to the street, without basic shelter, inadequate access to water, little or no sanitary facilities and few to no options for livelihoods, education, or basic healthcare.</p> <p>3) The shock of an eviction, including the destruction of assets, on already vulnerable households can only lead to the deterioration of the socio-economic status, their health and mental well-being, further aggravating their vulnerability to COVID-19.</p> <p>4) Conflict affected population has a right to enjoy their property and is entitled to adequate compensation, in case it is looted, damaged, destroyed or used for military purposes.</p> <p>5) Evictions damage and destroy infrastructure, compromise livelihoods, and divert humanitarian funds to response activities in a manner that is highly counterproductive to ensuring the most effective use of available resources</p>	<p>1) Call on the Federal Government of Somalia to instil a nationwide moratorium on evictions to ensure security of tenure and protections for vulnerable populations during the COVID pandemic and upcoming election period. An order with clearly defined responsibilities for its enforcement will advance the protection agenda already in place within governments and model best practice to other nations in the region.</p> <p>2) Raise awareness of the affected population about security of tenure, legal services available and mechanisms of documenting property damage, destruction, or occupation.</p> <p>3) Develop a comprehensive mechanism for compensation for lost, damaged, or destroyed property.</p> <p>4) Advocate on the elaboration of a registry/database of damaged or destroyed housing as well as set up a claim registration system.</p> <p>5) The community to be training on fire prevention procedures to reduce the amount of lost property due to accidental fires.</p>
<p><b>Objective 1</b> To strengthen protection for people of concern, including prevention and mitigation of rights' violations.</p>	<p><b>Child Marriage</b></p>	<p>Laws are put in place the prevent the marriage of children (under the age of 18 years) in Somalia</p>	<p>1) Child marriage is an extreme violation of children's rights and a serious form of child abuse.</p> <p>2) Child marriage is an act of gender-based violence that isolates girls and exposes them to physical, sexual, and emotional abuse and the risks associated with early pregnancy and childbirth.</p> <p>3) Ending child marriage is a cross-cutting challenge: gender discrimination combined with exposure to violence and unequal access to healthcare, nutrition and education reinforces – and is reinforced by – the risk girls face of being married too young.</p> <p>2) The Government of Somalia has failed to put child marriage high on the political agenda and failing to coordinate effective responses across the education, health, nutrition, protection, economic and justice sectors.</p>	<p>1) The Government of Somalia must do more to develop and implement multisectoral, holistic national action plans to end child marriage, coordinating across ministries and stakeholders to deliver effective, joined-up approaches that tackle the root causes of gender inequality.</p> <p>2) Engagement with the government, community, and traditional leaders to raise awareness on children's education especially girls.</p> <p>3) Promote livelihoods training opportunities to boost income opportunities in the community. Trainings to target girls at-risk of early marriage and those that are in early marriages. The increase in educational and vocational skills training opportunities may act as an incentive to delay marriage and/or pregnancy.</p>
<p><b>Objective 1</b> To strengthen protection for people of concern, including prevention and mitigation of rights' violations.</p> <p><b>Objective 2</b> People of concern benefit from full and non-discriminatory access to quality essential services and enjoyment of their rights, with particular attention to the most vulnerable.</p>	<p><b>Conflict affected children</b></p>	<p>Conflict-affected children are protected from the impact of the conflict (shelling, mine contamination, displacement), and are provided assistance in line with their needs while their protective environment is strengthened.</p>	<p>1) The conflict has severely weakened the protective environment around children in Ukraine, making them further vulnerable to violence, abuse, exploitation, and neglect.</p> <p>2) Instances of child abuse and neglect are increasing in the conflict-affected families along the contact line, as parents are under emotional and psychological stress due to the conflict and monetary poverty.</p>	<p>1) Advocate with the MoWHD for the need to build capacity of the social workers to respond to conflict-related protection risks faced by children and provide assistance to children and caregivers to address them.</p> <p>2) Monitor child protection situation in the areas along the contact line to assess changes in protection environment.</p> <p>3) Advocate with the development actors to prioritize support to the conflict-affected communities to strengthen child protection support systems at the local level.</p>